

The Petition were either written, printed or published falsely or maliciously, or that they have any reference to the said plaintiff excepting as a self constituted literary expert and authority. The defendant further avers that the said extracts were written printed and published bona fide without malice as legitimate criticisms and remarks on a public matter to which public attention had been invited by the plaintiff, in the honest belief that they were true in substance and in fact; and that the said paragraph and the publication thereof were and are privileged.

The defendant says that the following phrases are not capable of the meanings ascribed to them by the innuendoes in the petition herein, namely—

That the phrase—"whose journalistic experiences prior to coming to China were confined to Police Court reporting for a low class paper called the *Clarke's News*" is not capable of being construed to mean—"that before coming to China as Editor of the *China Mail* afterwards, he, the said James Bulgin had had no experience in any editorial capacity and was not qualified to take the Editorship of a respectable newspaper and was a man of low character and vulgar associations."

That the phrase—"Mr. Bulgin is at present wielding the scissors and paste brush for the *Fish Wrapper*" during the temporary absence of Mr. Murray Bain and he would be wise to confine himself to the use of these necessary adjuncts to journalistic success" is not capable of the meaning ascribed to it by the innuendoes, namely—"meaning thereby that the said James Bulgin was unable to perform his duties as Editor of the said newspaper the *China Mail*, and to write leading or other articles for the columns thereof and was entirely dependent upon extracts from other papers to fill up the columns of the *China Mail*" demurs to the same and submits that the said expressions not being defamatory in their nature are not actionable, and craves that the Plaintiff be not allowed to recover damages.

(Sd.) R. FRASER SMITH, Defendant.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by correspondents in this column.]

THE BEACHCOMBERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH." SIR, The beachcomber and loafer, nuisance instead of abating appears to be on the increase. These wags manage to scrape out a living by begging, and by undergoing frequent terms of imprisonment which must deaden all the many feelings these creatures possess. What a miserable picture these wretched beings present! Lying on the Parade Ground close to the barracks, on the benches under the trees at the east of Wyndham Street, and all round the city, these fallen objects are to be found, sometimes half-dressed, their clothes in rags, and their soles and uppers hanging together by the most slender ties. I understand that no less than twenty-two of these characters have been discharged from American ships, and that their presence here is in some measure due to the peculiar method adopted by the American Consul in allowing them to get away from their ships without any provision being made for their maintenance, and that these unfortunate and perhaps erring men are thrown on the community in a very haphazard fashion. If this is really the case, and I have little reason to doubt it, it seems to me to be high time for the authorities to take some steps to prevent what is now an almost intolerable nuisance from attaining gigantic proportions which will require more than ordinary measures to cope with. The community of Hongkong are as a rule very charitable, and doubtless these men by being supplied with food, and sometimes money, and the vagabond life a not altogether unpleasant one, and get in time to rather like it than otherwise. It cannot be denied that the sight of these miserable creatures prowling about here and lying about there in their dirty and ragged garments is a most unpleasant one, and painful to look upon. If the crowd of beachcombers is so strongly augmented from the American merchant ships as would appear to be the case, it is indeed high time that some one in authority gave the matter some attention. I have written these lines in the hope that you will give them a corner in your valuable paper so that the matter, which is a nuisance to all whose business takes them round the city, may be ventilated and something done for the fallen and degraded wretches now living a life in our midst which is a disgrace to our boasted civilization. Yours, &c., OBSERVER.

Hongkong, June 18th, 1883.

SCENE IN A CHICAGO COURT.

The following anecdote is said to be literally true of an eminent lawyer—

The gentleman in question, who was then quite young, was retained as advocate in a case on which, not feeling himself sufficiently prepared to plead, he was very desirous of obtaining a postponement. As, however, the Court had already protracted its session beyond the usual period, and the counsel were getting impatient to be released from the jury were getting well aware that it would be impossible to procure such a postponement unless he could allege some extraordinary cause.

Fortunately, or unfortunately, as the result proved, he had a lively imagination, and had quickly formed a plan which he was sure would be successful.

Rising, with his handkerchief to his eyes, he addressed the Court in great apparent emotion:—"May it please the Court, I have just heard of the dangerous illness of my venerable mother, who is lying at the point of death. Under such circumstances, much as I regret protracting an already lengthened session, I must request that this case be postponed. My feelings are so powerfully agitated that I should be unable to do justice to the case, feeling as I do that my proper place is at the bedside of my mother."

The pathetic appeal was completely successful. A feeling of earnest sympathy for the afflicted counsel pervaded all hearts, and the jury, though anxious to return to their families, were not sufficiently hard of heart to wish to have the business of the Court proceed at such a sacrifice of personal feelings.

The Judge, who was a tender-hearted man, had risen, and was about to grant the request of the counsel, when the deep husk was broken by a shrill voice, which proceeded from a lady in a Quaker bonnet, who was bending over the railing of the gallery. It was the mother of the eloquent counsel, who, so far from being at the point of death, came without her son's knowledge to hear him plead.

"Timothy, Timothy!" she exclaimed, in a voice which could be heard all over the house, "Timothy, Timothy, how often have I chastised thee for lying?"

It is needless to say that the court room fairly shook with laughter, and the eloquent counsel, the late Timothy Coffin, sat down completely nonplussed.

The case was postponed.—*Chicago Tribune.*

THE NEW FIRST READER.

LESSON I.

It is night. A policeman awakes with a sudden start, and moves around the corner, having a secret fear at his heart that he had slept through all that night, all next day and far into tomorrow night. It is night in a great city. The policeman and his fellows are in full blast, 10,000 lanterns are holding down street corners, and there and there an intoxicated Alderman can be seen making his way to a policy shop or a gathering of the pavement ring. Under cover of darkness—first manufactured over 6,000 years ago—the hotel beat lowers his duds from the fourth-story window; all who have head-tickets start for the opera houses; hundreds of young men set out to sparkle; reporters fondly look forward to fires, robberies and murders, and church choirs meet to rehearse—and woe and lay up clubs for each other.

"Tis night in the country. The stock has been fed, the squeal of the pig is hushed, and the tired horse munches at his corn and wonders why his master throws in so many cobs without a kernel on them. The watch dog sits at the gate, perfectly willing to chew up any of the neighbors for a cent, and within the farm-house all is serene, or would be if John Henry could find the grease for his boots, Mary Ann could find her novel, the old man discover the hiding-place of the bootjack, and the mother solve the mystery of how some of her neighbors managed to get a dress costing two shillings per yard, while she had nothing but calico."

"Tis night on the ocean. The proud steamer sails gallantly on and on, the captain sitting in his berth, the mates playing cards, the look-out asleep, and everything in readiness to wear, in case of collision, that it was all the vessel's fault. Nothing is heard but the steady beat of the propeller, the groans of the immigrants, and the voices of men and women declaring that anybody who plans an ocean voyage for pleasure ought to be shot to death with codfish balls. The sportive dolphin gambols away his hard earnings, the whale rolls over for another nap, and the business-like shark follows in the wake to pick up any opportunities which may tumble overboard."

Tis night on the prairie. The red men gather about the camp fire to count the scalps they have taken within the past week, and to grumble at the Government for not furnishing them with pot wine and repeating rifles. The white hunter and trapper curls himself up to wonder where he can find old bones for breakfast, and to realize what a fool he has made of himself, and the gaunt wolf shoulders his empty stomach and sets out in search of something to make life worth living for.

Night grows apace. In the city the weary wife takes her place in the hall with club in hand. In the country the old folks fall into bed weary with the work of the day, and the young folks spark and chew pop-corn. On the ocean the sea-sickers continue to grow worse, and the songs of the mermaids fall flat. On the prairie the Indians finally decide to make war in the Spring, the hunter falls asleep to dream of eating his boots for dinner, and the wolf meets a wild-cat and offers to toss up to see which shall eat the other.

Blessed be night. But for the burglars and gas companies would fill our poor houses, and the morning papers would have no time to set up the matter they steal from the evening journals. Blessed be night.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A TRIFLING MISUNDERSTANDING.

"I am a minister of the gospel," observed an important gentleman, with a portentous frown, as he took a chair at the managing editor's table. "I am a minister of the gospel and I want—" "Certainly," interrupted the managing editor. "We have no objection to suppressing the facts. Do you know which reporter has them?" "I do not, sir," thundered the clergyman. "I wish to remark, sir, that I have come—" "Well, just leave the lady's name and I will look after the matter," the managing editor again interrupted, this time quailing slightly. "It is not a lady at all, sir!" proclaimed the visitor. "I came to tell you, sir, that I am a clergyman and that—" "Yes, yes," murmured the managing editor; "is about your son, I see. What is he charged with?" "Do you understand me?" roared the divine, rising and pointing his finger. "I am a clergyman, and I have come here for the purpose of—" "Pardon my error," cut in the managing editor, apologetically. "How much of the missionary money do they claim is missing?" "Will you let me finish, sir?" demanded the pastor. "Did you catch the full import of my first remark? I am a clergyman, sir, and I have come—" "I beg your pardon," exclaimed the managing editor. "misunderstood you. It's entirely my fault. When was it left on your door-step?" "Never, sir; never," roared the divine. "Do you hear me, sir? I am a minister of the gospel. I have waited on you, sir, for the purpose—" "Why, certainly," smiled the managing editor. "I owe you a thousand apologies for my stupidity. I see it now. On what point are you a heretic?" "None," yelled the clergyman. "I am come to tell you that I am a clergyman out of a pulp, and that I have accepted a situation in a bank."

"God bless me!" ejaculated the managing editor. "And your bondsmen are stuck for how much?" "That's like you," observed the religious editor, strolling into the sanctum as the horrified guest fore out. "You have a wonderful facility for making an ass of yourself whenever you come in contact with orthodox theology. Do you know what that man wanted?"

"Was it a game of poker?" asked the managing editor, dolefully. "It couldn't be that. They all know I don't play."

"No, it was a game of poker," sniffed the religious editor. "That man is thoroughly a consistent Christian. He has had hard luck and quit preaching. He is now a bank messenger, and I think he wanted the assistance of the paper in getting a call."

"He'll never fetch it," muttered the managing editor. "I called him on every hand a successful clergyman can hold, and he never came to show down! By the way, did you see about that Presbyterian brother out in Montana, who bluffed out three jacks on a four flush? Try and get some argument out of that in favor of practical Christianity against the old-time custom of pastors holding aloof from their flocks."

And the managing editor took a fresh sheet of paper and started on a laborious editorial demonstration that the doctrine of infant baptism would outlive the attacks of science on the church, and that a perfect faith in Calvinism was the only way to earn bread.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The steamship *Exeter* left Sydney for Hongkong, via Queensland Ports and Port Darwin, on the 26th ultimo, and is expected to arrive here on or about the 24th instant.

The Scottish Oriental Company's steamer, *Talchow* left Glasgow on the 17th May, and may be expected to arrive here about the 4th July.

SHANGHAI.

We have to record the grounding in the Yangtze of the Russian steamer *Catherine II.* near the Forked Tree, about half a mile above where the *Triumph* lay lying; it took place yesterday, (the 12th inst.), after noon about half past four, when the *Fuhle* went to her assistance and with her the *Kungwo* was leaving for Shanghai it was found that the *Catherine II.* was on the move, and it was expected that she would get afloat yesterday evening at high water. This was no doubt accomplished, as Mr. Fihen, the pilot, came down this morning as a passenger in the *Sual*, and states that there were no signs of the *Catherine II.* anywhere near the *Triumph*. From our Woosung report we are glad to learn that the *Catherine II.* arrived at the Red Buoy this morning.

We have received information to-day (June 13th) respecting the stranding at Forked Tree of the *Triumph*. The *Kungwo* left the steamer yesterday afternoon at five o'clock, having taken in a full cargo of tea, which she has brought on to Shanghai, having arrived and anchored at Collyer's Dock last night. She will remain there until the *Triumph* comes down, and if she is unhurt the *Kungwo* will go down to Woosung to tranship. In the meantime, the *Triumph* is hard fast, with little hopes of her getting off, for a day or two at least, until the tides begin to rise. We are glad to hear, however, that although she is fairly shelved, the hull of the steamer is no worse for the accident, and it is only a question of time when she will get her off safely. The *Sual* passed the *Triumph* at 7 this morning, about high water, and ascertained that the steamer was then backing full speed astern, aided by the *Fuhle* tug, but there did not appear to be any chance of moving the vessel. The report that the *Triumph*'s steering gear went wrong at the critical moment is untrue, as we are informed by an expert, who has visited the vessel in her present position, that her gear is some of the best he has seen in the East, and in perfect order.—*Mercury.*

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE ENGLISH MAIL. The P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Nepaul*, with the next English mail, left Singapore for Hongkong on the 15th instant, at 4 p.m., and may be expected here on the 21st.

To-day's Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL CITY HALL, HONGKONG. COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TENDERED TO THE PRINCESS ULTON'S CABIN COMPANY AND JUBILEE SINGERS.

LESSEE.....Mr. J. J. ARCHER. MUSIC MANAGER.....Mr. W. HARLAND. STAGE DIRECTOR.....Mr. F. HUGARDO. TO-MORROW EVENING, June 20th.

FIRST PRODUCTION IN CHINA OF MR. BEECHER STOWELL'S Moral and Religious Drama entitled "UNCLE TOM'S CABIN."

WITH THE FOLLOWING POWERFUL CAST: Uncle Tom (a negro slave).....Mr. R. Lewis. George Harris (a quadroon slave).....Mr. J. F. Archer. Simon, Legree (a slave dealer).....Mr. H. Lacie. Mr. St. Clair.....Mr. C. Davies. Marks (a petty lawyer).....Mr. W. Harland. Mr. Selby (slave owner).....Mr. R. Simpson. Phineas (a quaker).....Mr. S. Darro. Skeggs (an auctioneer).....Mr. L. Moull. Tom Loker.....Mr. H. Mann. Sambo and Quimbo Messrs. Young & Copeland. Jim and Peter.....Messrs. S. Darro and Hall. Eva (St. Clair's only child, a little Cecilia Brett aged six years).....Miss Lily De Vere. Eliza (a quadroon, wife of G. Harris).....Miss K. Aden. Cassia (the avenger).....Miss Alice Belmont. Mrs. Selby.....Miss Kate Mayne. Mrs. St. Clair.....Miss Rose Atwood. Emmeline.....Miss E. Edwards. Aunt Chloe.....Mr. Bowman. Topsy.....Mr. J. Moody. PLANTATION HANDS, OVERSEERS, SLAVES, JUBILEE SINGERS, &c.

SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY. Mr. Selby's plantation. Uncle Tom's midnight jubilee. Eliza's escape across the Ohio on a block of ice. "Tableaux."

ACT II. Home of the benevolent Quaker. The escape of George Harris and family. "Liberty or Death."

ACT III. St. Clair at home. The arrival of Topsy. Eva's song ("Shall poor Uncle Tom be free.") Death of Eva. "Sweet Bye and bye."

ACT IV. The great Auction scene. Sale of St. Clair's slaves; the jubilee singers. The flogging of Uncle Tom. Cassia the avenger. The shooting of Legree. Death of poor Uncle Tom. "Vision." "CURTAIN."

Box plan at KELLY & WALSH's, where seats can be secured.

Dress Circle and Stalls.....\$2. Pit.....\$1. Hongkong, 19th June, 1883. [488]

FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, AND ADELAIDE. (Via Fookchow, and outside of NEW GUINEA) granting through Bills of Lading for other AUSTRALIAN and NEW ZEALAND PORTS. The Steamship

"OCEAN," Captain Brown, will be despatched for the above Ports, at DAYLIGHT, on SUNDAY, the 24th instant. For Freight or Passage, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 19th June, 1883. [489]

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, (Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND Ports, and taking through Cargo to NEW ZEALAND, NEW CALEDONIA, TASMANIA and Fiji). The Eastern and Australian Steamship Company's Steamer

"MENMUIR," will be despatched as above on or about THURSDAY, the 5th July.

Parcels (all of which must be sent to our Office) will be received up to 2 P.M. of the day previous. Contents and Value of Parcels must be declared. For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 19th June, 1883. [489]

To-day's Advertisements.



TO ARRIVE, PER S.S. "JORGE JUAN," FROM MANILA, THE EVER-POPULAR CHIARINI'S ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS AND PERFORMING ANIMALS!

THIS well-known and favorite combination Augmented and Strengthened by a still further accession of the most Brilliant Talent,

comprising—Male and Female Equestrians, Gymnasts, Acrobats, Skaters, Specialty Artists, Pantomimists and Serio Comic Vocalists, will open for a SHORT SEASON ONLY, IN HONGKONG, on

SATURDAY, the 23rd June.

While thanking the public of Hongkong for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him on the occasion of his former visits,

SIG. CHIARINI begs to announce that the brief season he is now about to inaugurate will be

signaled by a constant and

BRILLIANT SUCCESSION

OF DAZZLING NOVELTIES,

CULMINATING IN THE GRANDDEST SENSATION

ever presented in the Far East!!!!

In addition to the already well known and established Favorites of last season, the following distinguished Artists from the leading Circuses of London, Paris, and Berlin will have the honor of appearing.



THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY ONZALOSI

COMPRISING THE YOUNG AND BEAUTIFUL MILES

ANNETTA, IDALIA, AND ELISE

AND MR. ISIDOR

THE CELEBRATED GOODRICH TROUPE,

(five in number),

OR SKATERS, AND SPECIALTY ARTISTS,

INCLUDING MR. E. Z. GOODRICH, AND MME. LISETTE.

MR. GARNET, THE "MAN SERPENT."

THE KING OF CLOWNS, PERRY "THE DROLL"

MASTER J. MADIGAN, THE BOY WONDER,

MISS VIOLA PERRY.

MR. J. MADIGAN, AND MANY OTHERS,

whose names will be announced in the order of their appearance.

The Band will be under the able leadership of Professor

H. VON DER MEHDE, THE FAMOUS CHEF D'ORCHESTRE

AND CORNET VIRTUOSO!

SIGNOR GIUSEPPE CHIARINI

AND HIS WONDERFUL TRAINED HORSES

THE MARVELS OF THE EXTENSIVE MENAGERIE!

All to be seen under the MAMMOTH PAVILIONS.

at BOWRINGTON!

N.B.—For particulars of opening performance, see future announcements.

G. AGRATI, General Agent. Hongkong, 19th June, 1883. [486]

To-day's Advertisements.

THE HALL & HOLTZ, CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....TL\$ 300,000

IN 6,000 SHARES OF TL\$ 50 EACH.

1,000 SHARES ARE RESERVED IN PART PAYMENT

TO THE VENDORS, AND THE BALANCE

IS OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC FOR SUBSCRIPTION.

Payments:—TL\$ 10 per Share on Application;

TL\$ 15 per Share on Allotment; TL\$ 25 per

Share Three Months after Allotment.

Where no Allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full.

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE:

F. W. LEMARCHAND, Esq. E. W. RICE, Esq.

J. S. EZEKIEL, Esq. F. W. GALLS, Esq.

JOHN MORRIS, Esq. G. MCBAIN, Esq.

BANKERS:

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

LEGAL ADVISER:

R. E. WAINWRIGHT, Esq.

AUDITOR:

GEO. R. CORNER, Esq.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

THIS Company is formed for the purpose of acquiring, developing and largely increasing the business of Messrs. HALL & HOLTZ, and of conducting the same, so far as the Shareholders are concerned, upon the Co-operative principle. With this view the Provisional Committee have arranged to acquire the leasehold store and premises in the Nanking and Szechuen Roads and the frechold manufactory and godown in the Yuen-Ming-Yuen and Sopchow Roads, together with the plant, machinery, fixtures, stock-in-trade and goodwill of the Firm's business, upon very advantageous terms.

The following are the principal departments of the business as at present carried on, viz:—Household and General Stores, Wines, Spirits and other liquors, Bakery, Tailoring and Gentlemen's Outfitting, Drapery, Ladies' and Children's Outfitting, Fancy Goods, Furnishing and General Upholstery.

Each branch of the business is in good working order, and well provided with all requisite fixtures and plant, while the stock is large and suitable, and the present staff of assistants is thoroughly well qualified.

To aid production in the furniture factory, powerful steam wood-working machinery has been ordered and may shortly be expected from Europe.

The gross returns of the Firm's business during the four years ended the 31st of March, 1882, have averaged about \$310,000 per annum, while the average annual profit during the same period has been over \$49,000.

Messrs. AUGUSTUS WHITE and GEORGE R. CORNER have certified to the above figures—

While the averages mentioned above are for a period of four years, the business done during the latter two of those years shows a marked increase in the profits for the two years ended the 31st of March 1882, being over \$109,000, or about \$20,000 in excess of the previous two years.

The accounts for the year ended 31st March, 1883, have not yet been fully made up, but the Day Books for the last six months of that year show Net Sales of \$178,137.97, against \$166,277.64 for the corresponding period of the previous year, being an increase of \$11,860.33.

The net profits of the business of the Company will be applied in the first place to paying interest to the Shareholders upon their Capital, the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, and of any ever surplus may remain one-third will be applied in such way as the Shareholders shall from time to time determine, and the remaining two-thirds will be divided among those Shareholders who are contributors of business, *pro rata*, according to the amount of business contributed by each during the year in respect of which the distribution is made.

The purchase price to be paid for the land, buildings, plant, steam and other machinery, fixtures, and goodwill appertaining to Messrs. HALL & HOLTZ's business has been fixed at the sum of TL\$ 150,000, in part payment of which sum the vendors are prepared to accept TL\$ 50,000, in fully paid up shares in the Company and two-thirds of the balance by equal instalments, 12 and 18 months respectively from the formation of the Company, thus leaving only TL\$ 32,333 to be paid down. The unpaid purchase money will bear interest at the rate of five per cent. only, and the Directors will have the option of anticipating any payment of principal should they think fit to do so. The Vendors are prepared to dispose of their stock, all of which has been expressly imported for the business, and is in good condition, at its cost, as laid down in Shanghai. Its estimated value is about TL\$ 125,000. Power will be taken in the Deed of Settlement to increase the Capital of the Company should such increase, at any future time, appear to the Shareholders desirable.

The present members of the Firm of HALL & HOLTZ have agreed to remain in the Company's service for at least three years, and to do their utmost to further its interests.

The Agreement of sale and the draft Deed of Settlement are open for inspection at the Office of the Company's Legal Adviser.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application for Shares, can be obtained from Messrs. HALL & HOLTZ, or from the Company's Bankers.

Application for Shares, at Hongkong or Fookchow, can be made to Messrs. GILMAN & Co., Agents of the Agra Bank. June 19th, 1883. [487]

To-day's Advertisements.

PURCHASE OF COALS.

SEALED TENDERS marked "Tender for Coals" will be received by the Under-Signed up to FOUR P.M., the 30th June, 1883, for the SUPPLY of 350 Tons of the Best Fresh Wrought AUSTRALIAN COAL.

The COAL is to be subject to the approval of the receiving officers and is to be delivered free into the Naval Godowns, Kowloon.

The right to refuse the lowest or any Tender is reserved.

WILLIAM HYNES, Acting Storekeeper.

H.M.'s Naval Yard, Hongkong, 19th June, 1883. [483]

PUBLIC AUCTION

OF ENGLISH AND CANTON-MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions from R. COOKE, Esq., to Sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, No. 1, Westbourne Villas, Bonham Road, on

TUESDAY,

the 26th instant, at Two O'CLOCK P.M.,—THE WHOLE OF HIS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

Comprising—ENGLISH-MADE WALNUT DRAWING-ROOM SUITE, WHATNOT, MARBLE-TOP TABLES, MIRRORS, LACE CURTAINS, CARPET.

"DINING TABLE," MAHOAGANY SIDEBOARD, GLASS, CROCKERY and PLATED WARE, BOOK CASES, FENDERS and FIRE IRONS, PICTURES.

BEDSTEADS with SPRING MATTRESSES, LADY'S WARDROBE, CHEVAL GLASS, MARBLE-TOP WASHSTAND and DRESSING TABLE, INLAID TABLE and CHAIRS.

Also, A COTTAGE PIANO, by COLLARD and COLLARD.

A Collection of Choice FERNS and FLOWER POTS.

Terms—Cash.

Catalogues will be issued, and the Furniture on view the day previous to the Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers. Hongkong, 19th June, 1883. [485]

Intimations.

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE DIRECTORS are now prepared to receive TENDERS from suitable persons for a term of FIVE YEARS, for the lease of the HONGKONG HOTEL, with FURNITURE complete.

The Building (together with a powerful passenger lift), will comprise after the proposed alterations and additions have been completed, viz:—

THE

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.

FAMILY AND DISPENSING
CHEMISTS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,
PERFUMERS,
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS

MANILA CIGARS,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
AND
MANUFACTURERS

AERATED WATERS.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

THE SHANGHAI PHARMACY,
24, NANKIN ROAD, SHANGHAI.

BOTICA INGLESA,
14, ESCALTA, MANILA.

THE CANTON DISPENSARY, CANTON.

THE DISPENSARY, FOCHOW.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph" and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writers, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

Whilst the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the fair discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than FIVE O'CLOCK so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Arrangements have been made to publish The Hongkong Telegraph daily at 4 P.M. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before FIVE O'CLOCK will oblige by at once communicating with the Manager.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JUNE 19, 1883.

Writing on the attitude of the Pope with regard to recent troubles in Ireland, the *Alta California*, a paper whose opinions on this question are entitled to some consideration, observes:—Whenever the excitement in Ireland becomes dangerously great, His Holiness, the Pope, interferes in behalf of the preservation of order, by admonitions addressed to the clergy. Within the last five years the voice from the Vatican has been heard repeatedly, and always raised to calm the tumult and moderate the zeal of the ecclesiastics who venture into politics. Whatever may be said about the devotion of the Catholic clergy to the policy of the Church, it is a familiar fact of history that in past European struggles the national feeling has obtained the mastery with many of the priests, and they have obeyed that rather than the voice of authority re-calling them to their duty. In Garibaldi's long contest with the Papacy, he found many priests whose zeal for a free Italy overcame their reverence for the commands of the Holy Father, and, in view of his violent denunciation of the priesthood, he has been accused of ingratitude for the really great assistance which he owed to members of the order. In Ireland the spectacle of the head of the Church taking the part of a non-Catholic Government is singular, but not inexplicable. Above all things, the Catholic Church is conservative, and civil tumult it finds as obnoxious as Socialism or secret political conspiracies. The defence of order is always a leading motive in the policy of the Church. But besides this bias against the violence of the Irish agitation, the Church has other interests to defend which would be endangered by having the ecclesiastics as a body array themselves on the side of the National party. Catholicism is making important gains in England, as measured by denominational statistics, both among the people and among the wealthy and influential classes. If the Church has ever given up the hope of the reconversion of the English people, it has not abandoned its design of making the peerage Catholic, and the progress it has made in this work. In the last twenty years is very significant. Among the wealthy and titled classes in England the sympathy in the pending struggle is all with the Irish landlords and against the tenants, and it would be simply ruinous to the Catholic cause in England to have the whole Irish Church arrayed against the Government in this contest. Hence the repeated admonitions and instructions from Rome.

TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, June 16th.
DEATH OF MAJOR-GENERAL BURNABY.
Mr. Montague Curzon, a Conservative candidate, has been elected Member for North Leicestershire, unopposed, in the room of Major-General E. S. Burnaby, deceased.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT ON THE SUEZ CANAL.
It has been decided to establish the electric light on the Suez Canal to allow of day and night traffic.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

PERJURY has become so much the normal habit of Prussian witnesses that the Ministers of Justice and Public Worship are considering what they can do toward stopping it.

THEY were boasting about ancestry. "My forefathers," said John, "came over from England on the Mayflower." "And my ancestry," said Pat, "kin over from Quantown on the Sunflower. It's assthetic, I am."

THE New Orleans Presbyterian Synod has decided that marrying a deceased wife's sister is not an infraction of the Divine law, but it is nevertheless, an attempt to dodge the responsibility of two marriages by having but one mother-in-law.

THE Minneapolis Tribune publishes this under the head of "An Illiterate Mayor's Letter." "Sir: If the Tribune intends to imply that in my official capacity I am an ass, I wish hereby to set my official signature to deny the statement in the most solemn manner of which I am capable."

NO ASAT, a boatman, charged with assaulting a widow at Shau-ki-wan Harbour, was before the court this morning when Captain Thomsen fined the infidel Ng in the sum of \$5, and in default of payment of the fine the boatman was ordered to do 14 days' hard labor in the Model Establishment in Arbutnot Road.

ALBERT MARCHMONT, seaman on board the American ship *C.D. Bryant*, was charged before Mr. Wodehouse this morning with deserting from his ship yesterday. Captain Butman, stated that the prisoner is one of his crew. Last Sunday at 7 a.m. he left his cabin in charge of the defendant. That evening he went on board and went to bed directly, but on getting up next morning he was told the prisoner had left and from further information he got he went to inspect the secretariat in his cabin from which he missed a pair of gold buttons, a gold pin with a stone, one gold sovereign, one or more United States notes, one of them a ten dollar note. He had last seen them on the 16th instant. In the afternoon. The secretariat was kept open. The total value of the goods lost amounts to about \$50 of which he has not recovered anything. Marchmont stated that he had not taken any of the things and knew nothing about the matter. Captain Butman was recalled when he stated that the prisoner was shipped in New York last January. His character, has been good so far as he knew, and there was nothing missed before. His Worship remanded the case till the 20th instant at 10 o'clock.

JOHN FRANK STEELE, of America, second mate on board the American bark *Robert Porter*, faced Mr. Wodehouse this morning on a charge of being suspected of stealing \$300 in notes, 424 sovereigns, and one shilling. Captain Nichols of the above bark, stated that the prisoner joined the ship as second mate in Hongkong in May last and was discharged yesterday. On the 16th instant at noon he put a one hundred dollar note and four fifty dollar notes in a trunk which he kept in his cabin. He locked the trunk and placed the key in his pocket. Yesterday at 1.30 p.m. he opened the trunk in order to get some money and found that the five bank notes were missing. The notes were in the top part of the box inside a bandbox. In another part of the trunk he had the sovereigns numbering 424, and a half one, and also a shilling. These were placed in the trunk on leaving Australia and he had seen them there about a month back. He found the trunk in its own place and the lock in good condition, so that he does not know how the thief got to it as he always had the key in his pocket. The lock is a common one. The prisoner has no access to his cabin in the course of his duties. To the prisoner—"You did not sign articles on board my ship. I recollect the day on which I engaged you at the Sailor's Home" when I said "Go on board. You may not like me, or I may not like you." There was nothing to prevent you from leaving my ship if you chose. I did have a conversation with you a few nights after you came on board about the steward stealing. I said "I think he steals." The gold was put in the trunk when I left Australia. I cannot say whether any gold was missing when I had my conversation with you. I did tell the mate one morning that I had lost fifteen dollars. I put the notes in on Saturday the 16th instant. I will not swear that the gold was there. I missed the gold yesterday. John Butlin P.S. 51, stated that in consequence of a report made at the Central Station by the last witness he went with him on board his ship. He saw the trunk, the lock of which was in good order. He searched the cook's and the steward's quarters but found nothing suspicious in them. He then went on shore and made inquiries. At 7 p.m., the same day he saw the prisoner at the "Land we live in" tavern, just going out. From what he heard there he followed the defendant and arrested him. At the Station there were found on him two five dollar notes and some small change. Prisoner was then taken to the Sailor's Home to allow his bag and box to be searched from which nothing connected with the charge was found. After some further evidence his Worship remanded the case till to-morrow.

In a single season an oyster can lay several million eggs, a fact double that number if it is in any health at all, and even the ordinary house fly, it is said, can acquire itself of 20,000 without any great strain. But a hen, whose eggs are good for something, gets black in the face trying to lay seven a week, and then goes all over the neighbourhood telling about it. Nature has made a failure of the egg business.

THE Shanghai Courier of the 15th inst. says:—We have received telephonic advices from the Rev. Père Deschamps, S.J., Director of the Observatory at Sikawei, to the effect that a typhoon is raging at present in the South, between the islands of Formosa and Loo Choo, and that it is slowly moving northwards in the direction of Japan. However, the barometrical minimum and nearest distance of the typhoon from Shanghai have not yet been observed by the instruments at Sikawei.

EVERY one knows by repute the splendid long light hair which is one of the chief beauties of the Empress Elizabeth of Austria. It happens that the post of coiffeur at the Austrian Imperial Court is an important one, and the lady of rank who fills it never touches the *chevelure* of the Empress, but has some clever women under her who do the actual work. Some time ago the favourite was a Styrian damsel, who was an adept at making a chignon and also at plaiting the hair. She conceived the idea of collecting from the combs and brushes she used, and also from the Empress's peignoir, the long single hairs which always come out during the process of dressing, and in course of time had enough to make a magnificent tress, which she sold for several millions of florins to a collector in London. Being imprudent, she allowed others to know what she had done, and was consequently dismissed; but, with so comfortable a little fortune as she had acquired, she was rather glad to retire than otherwise.

OUR countrymen at home are by no means quite so complacently thankful to Providence for the abundance of Royal babies which has been showered on pur country. If this continues much longer, remarks a London paper, there will soon be a scarcity of palaces wherein to house all the royal flock and a dearth of places wherewith to render their lives easy and comfortable at the public expense. The birth of another princess certainly cannot under any circumstances be styled an auspicious event. Only a few weeks back the Duchess of Connaught increased the royal family, and at the same time the national burdens, at Windsor Castle. She then made way for the Duchess of Albany, who shortly afterwards did the same. And now the papers inform us that the Duchess of Edinburgh is on her road home for the purpose of performing the principal part in another of these "happy events." What a loyal and contented people we ought to be! True that in Ireland the blessing of having so prolific a family on the throne seems scarcely appreciated. The Irish complain that they want food, but when they ask for bread a fresh baby is all that is forthcoming. That these royal presentations do not bring plenty and gladness to the hearths of many is pretty evident.

FROM our Shanghai files received this morning we note that a very serious fire broke out on the French Concession, at about 12.30 p.m. on the 15th inst. The conflagration raged for upwards of six hours and immense damage is said to have been done. The *Courier* says:—The damage done is extensive; more so than that at any other fire since the great conflagration along the City Moat in 1879. On the East side of Rue Petit the shops that fronted the street for a distance of about eighty yards are completely gutted—about 25 now lying in a heap of ruins on either side of the Rue du Consulat; the houses for two or three rows behind have suffered considerably, and the property on the west side of the street is also badly damaged by water, while three or four shops on the west side of Rue Petit, to the north of the Rue du Consulat, are also entirely destroyed. These adjoin Tuck-chong's general store, which stands at the N.W. corner, and though it remains intact, through the substantiality of the walls as compared with the other wooden structures, great damage has been done to the goods inside, the water pouring through the roof in large quantities. The large store at the opposite corner has suffered in a similar way, and it was only through the exertions of a number of gentlemen soon after the fire broke out that it was saved from destruction. A thick beam that was all ablaze fell against the inflammable ornamental wood work of the second storey and ignited it, but the application of a few buckets of water was sufficient to subdue the flames. The removal of the beam, however, was a difficult matter. The brave and strong Mhi-ho-loongs had not arrived, and the French Consul, his interpreter, Father Tournade, and some French policemen got it out of the way and saved the block of property. Altogether about sixty Chinese stores were destroyed, and two or three of them ranked among the best in the Concession. The one in which the fire originated was a large book shop, in connection with which there was a pretty extensive library of Chinese books. All these are destroyed. The owner of the shop could not be found by the French police after the fire had broken out, and in consequence no reliable information as to its origin has yet been obtained. The property destroyed on the N.E. corner of the Rue du Consulat and Rue Petit belongs to Mr. H. Lester, but it is leased to the commodore of the late Mr. E. M. Smith; while that on the opposite side of Rue Petit, to the north of the Rue du Consulat, is owned by a Chinaman. It is said that Mr. Lester owned the property destroyed on the S.E. corner of Rue Petit and the Rue du Consulat, and that it now stands in his name on the register, but we hear that its real owner is the Chinaman known as Paul, commodore. All the property destroyed is said to have been fully insured, and we hear the Insurance Offices interested are the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, the China Fire Insurance Company, and the North British Insurance Company.

THE skill of the Chinese in dwarfing plants as well as ladies' pedal extremities is well known. We see it stated in a recent work on China that the ladies of the "upper ten" in the Celestial Empire wear in their bosoms little fir trees, which by a carefully adjusted system of starvation have been reduced to the size of button-hole flowers. These remain fresh and evergreen in their dwarf state for a number of years, and are regarded as symbols of the perpetuity of love, to express which they are used by ladies of the highest rank.

ACCORDING to an American calculation, there are thirty-six theatres in London, which represent an investment in land of more than 40,000,000, in buildings of more than 25,000,000, and in other property enough to make up the gross amount of 100,000,000. These theatres regularly employ 10,000 persons, and give employment indirectly to as many more. Their aggregate seating capacity is 75,000; the average attendance each night is 51,000, as shown by the Lord Chamberlain's report. The average admission is 1s. 7d.

SIR W. P. ANDREW sends to the *Times* the following extract from a letter written by a "distinguished and most reliable traveller" who has recently passed through the Suez Canal:—The Canal is fast becoming a home for disease and mischief, and something should be done without delay to change it. The frequent stations now contain a good many people, and are growing in size; they have been constructed for facility's sake to drain into the Canal, and the consequence is that the Canal is rapidly becoming a mere sewer. If you anchor at a small station for the night the stench is pretty bad; at a large one it is horrible and most mischievous. There is a standing joke among the ship doctors of persuading the passengers it arises from an unfortunate camel who had just died at each station, but the unhappy fact is that diarrhoea and sickness at night are common on board the ships, and the evil is daily increasing. It is not possible to flush the Canal and carry off so many miles of sewage into the sea. But the sewage, properly attended to, and very easily would be of incalculable benefit to the land around—it was laid out upon it, and the maundered land might bring in a handsome profit to the company.

THE Rev. James Gilmour, the author of the interesting book "Among the Mongols," gives the following account of the prayer-mills of the Buddhist Mongols. He says:—"Nine out of every ten Mongols you meet will have rosaries in their hands, and be ready repeating prayers. The efficacy depends not on the meaning but on the repetition of the prayer. It is not, properly speaking, praying at all, but repeating charms. But mouth-repetition is a slow process, and to expedite matters a praying-wheel is used, into which are put a large number of printed prayers, the wheel is turned round, and by this simple act, all the prayers contained in the machine are supposed to be repeated. This is a wonderful acceleration. The wheel is fitted on to a handle, which a man can easily hold as he walks about; and thus it comes that men may be met with examining their cattle, or going from one place to another, whirling their prayer-wheels all the time. In some tents there is a stand in which is placed a large wheel, bearing about the same relation to the hand-wheel as a family bible bears to a pocket bible. A thong is fixed to a crank, the inmates take their turn in pulling it. If a wrongly timed pull sends the cylinder turning backwards, according to the Mongol idea it makes sin in place of merit. In one house I saw a wheel placed over the fire and driven by the upward current of hot air, after the manner of a roasting-jack. A common form of the praying-wheel is a windmill set on a lofty pole high above the tent. When a strong north-west gale springs up the machine goes whirling round, and the poor Mongol, as he shudders at the tempest, in his tent below, is comforted, so far, at least, by the thought that the blast is performing a lot of prayers for him. Sitting in a tent once, I heard behind me a curious clicking noise, and, looking round, found a praying-wheel going by machinery. The master of the house, being a mechanical genius, had bought an old clock in a Chinese town, taken out and rearranged the spring and wheels, and made them drive a cylinder filled with prayers. When he got up in the morning he simply took the key wound up the clockwork, and then the thing made prayers for the whole establishment. He that is too poor to buy a hand-wheel or a windmill gets a prayer flag—a piece of common Chinese cotton cloth printed over with Tibetan characters—fastens it to a pole, and sets it up near his tent, believing that every time it flutters in the wind all the prayers on it are repeated. Not only at tents, but over stone cairns on hillsides, these flags abound. The cloth is coarse, the printing rude, wind and rain soon make havoc of its appearance, but there it is and there it flutters, bleached and ragged, long after the weather has removed every trace of letters. Large temples have sometimes large praying-wheels, broad and high, filled with sacred books, shrines, and idols. Pilgrims come from long distances, assemble round the wheel, lay hold of its handles, and, with a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together, by their united strength drag the creaking fabric round, and believe that each one who has helped has acquired as much merit as if he had read all the books, repeated all the charms, and worshipped at all the shrines contained in the wheel. The thing would be laughable, were it not too serious a matter by far for laughter. The worshippers really believe that this charm-repeating and wheel-turning and flag-fluttering makes merit which cancels sin. They live in this belief, and they die with this life in their right hand. This, too, is the cause of much sin. Believing, as he does, that this merit cancels sin, a Mongol almost never leaving sin and being holy, but at providing for plenty of merit to counterbalance his sin, and thinks that the more religious he is he can afford to sin the more, just as the man who has most money can afford to spend the most."

We are informed by the agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co., that the steamer *City of Tokio*, with mails &c., from San Francisco, has arrived at Yokohama and will sail for this port to-morrow.

THERE are 2,400 miles of railroad in operation in Brazil, and about 2,200 miles more in course of construction. Of this the Government owns 800 miles finished and 800 miles more building. The Government aids in the construction of private roads by guaranteeing seven percent interest on the capital.

We beg to direct attention to the performance of the celebrated drama "Uncle Tom's Cabin," which will be given in the Theatre Royal, City Hall, to-morrow night. Full particulars of cast, &c., are detailed in the advertisement. Considering the great success achieved by this Company in Mrs. Beecher Stowe's well known play in Melbourne and other great cities, to-morrow's representation should attract a full house. Seats may be booked at Messrs. Kelly and Walsh's.

THE sobriety of the proposed habiliments of the English soldier will be still further secured by the toning down of everything bright and metallic about his accoutrements. The white belt and haversack, and the shining brass buttons and belt arms will have to undergo a funeral change. The former will, for the future, be of dingy umber color, and the latter will be of bronze instead of brass. Altogether the British soldier of the future will, in action, be more like an undertaker—which, indeed, in reality he may be said to be in a commercial sense—a warrior bold.

FROM an announcement in another column it will be seen that our friend Signor Chiarini will soon be amongst us with his gigantic company of acrobats, clowns, equestrians, athletes, skaters, and a variety of talent never previously seen in the Far East. We notice amongst the new additions to the company the names of several artists with great European reputations in their respective lines of business. The name of Perry, "the droll," has long been associated with the savdust profession in England so we shall look forward with some degree of interest to the "button busters" and "side splitters" of this eminently funny individual. The Onzalo family, including those beauties of the arena, the "Three Graces" the lovely Annetta, Idalia and Elise, will doubtless electrify the audience with their surpassing abilities. The old favorites, the lady with the "Iron Jaw," and that star of the first magnitude, Herr Neils Lorenz-Eichsen, the tiger fencer, will doubtless elicit many a "hal-yah" from the native element. Altogether, we will, doubtless have a gay old time during the short stay of the gallant Signor and his splendid stud of highly trained bipeds and quadrupeds.

AWAII.

(FROM OUR OSAKA CORRESPONDENT.)

I have not been able to send you any Osaka news lately, as I only returned here the other day after a month's absence in Awa. As it may interest your readers to hear about an island so close to Kobe, I will relate some of my experiences there.

Leaving Kawaguchi in a small steamer at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, I arrived at Shikata, in Awa, about half-past three o'clock the same evening. Starting inland towards the mountains, a tramp of an hour and a half brought me to the village of Halanun, where some native friends were expecting me. I was told that no foreigners had been there before, and great preparations were made to welcome me. All the people of the village are related in some way; they are all prosperous farmers, and I did not see a single poor person in the place; nor indeed in any of the other villages I visited, and I went to a great number.

The scenery throughout Awa is very beautiful, the hills being covered with a variety of trees, nearly all of which are evergreens. Every description of farm produce, and fowls, fish, eggs, &c., are both cheap and plentiful. The ponds teem with carp, and anyone fond of fishing can pass the time away very pleasantly. Indeed the largest carp I ever saw was caught during my stay. It weighed 7 lbs., and proved very good eating, as I can testify from personal experience.

There are a great many roads throughout the mountain chain which runs from one end of the island to the other, but they are so narrow that vehicles cannot traverse them. Consequently all commodities have to be carried by men or pack horses. The latter are very plentiful in Awa, and beautiful animals they are, much better looking than the majority of those seen on the mainland. Prices range high, and a particularly good horse commands up to 120 yen. Horse-racing is a favourite amusement with the people, and I attended several meetings during my visit. Every event excited intense interest, and betting on a small scale was freely indulged in.

Awa is about 150 miles in length, by about 7 miles average width. A splendid Japanese road runs along the foot of the mountains, about 30 feet above the sea, and thus easy access can be had from one place to another. Sumoto, the capital, has a very dilapidated castle, the local Salween occupying a corner of the crumbling buildings. From present appearances I imagine the castle grounds must at one time have been very fine, but now they are totally neglected. I fancy grapes would grow well in the Awa valleys, as the soil seems suitable. Game, as far as I was able to learn, is rather scarce, but that is a general complaint. Before I visited the island I heard a great deal about the poverty of the people, but my experience has been quite different. Along the coast there are some persons in poor circumstances, but inland they are all well-to-do, happy and contented. 31st May, 1883.—Higo News.

THE "TELEGRAPH" LIBEL CASE.

The libel case in which Mr. James Bulgin, Editor of the *China Mail*, sues Mr. R. Fraser-Smith, the proprietor and publisher of the *Hongkong Telegraph* for \$1,000 as damages for an alleged libel, was again called in the Summary Jurisdiction Court this morning. Mr. Justice Russell presiding. Mr. Jno. J. Francis, barrister-at-law, appeared for the plaintiff.

On his Lordship taking his seat Mr. Francis remarked that although he had only received the defendant's answer this morning he made no objection on that score; but he had also received a separate notice stating the defendant would give evidence at the trial in mitigation of damages that he had offered an apology to the plaintiff, which plea, he claimed, should be removed off the file, as, under the provisions of 8 and 9 Victoria, no such plea could be filed without payment of money into court, consequently such plea was a nullity.

Mr. Fraser-Smith replied that the notice handed in was in accordance with the provisions of Lord Campbell's Act, 6 and 7 Victoria, chap. 96 sec. 1, which states that it shall be lawful for the defendant (after notice in writing of intention so to do, duly given to the plaintiff at the time of filing or delivering the plea in such action) to give in evidence, in mitigation of damages, that he made or offered an apology to the plaintiff before the commencement of the action or as soon afterwards as possible; that it was not intended as a plea, but simply as notice required by statute.

After some discussion it was found that 8 and 9 Victoria had not been introduced into Hongkong, and Mr. Francis thereupon withdrew his objection.

The defendant then addressed the Court, demurring to the plaintiff's plea, quoting numerous decisions in previous cases in support of his argument that the paragraph complained of was a privileged communication, and that the alleged libels were not capable of the innuendoes ascribed to them, and not defamatory *per se*, and submitted that the plaintiff should be non-suited. Mr. J. J. Francis followed on the other side, and his lordship eventually ruled that the case was one for a jury to decide.

Mr. Francis applied for costs of the demurrer, and Mr. Fraser-Smith submitted that costs could not be allowed unless his lordship considered there were no grounds for demurring. Mr. Justice Russell reserved the question.

It was then arranged that the case be tried by a special jury of three on Monday next the 25th instant at 10.30 a.m.

The following are the pleas filed:—

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

Suit 608 of 1883.

Plaintiff—JAMES BULGIN.

Defendant—ROBERT FRASER-SMITH.

To the Honorable JAMES RUSSELL,

Judge of the said Supreme Court.

The Humble Petition of the

above named Plaintiff.

Respectfully Sheweth:—

1.—The plaintiff is by profession a journalist

and is at present in the practice of his said pro-

fession or business in Hongkong, and he is

employed in Hongkong as the Editor and Busi-

ness Manager of the *China Mail*, a daily news-

paper printed and published in Hongkong.

2.—The defendant is the Proprietor, Printer

and Publisher of a daily newspaper also printed

and published in Hongkong and circulating in

Japan, at the open ports in China, in the

Australian Colonies and elsewhere, and known

as the *Hongkong Telegraph*.

3.—On the 31st day of June instant the defend-

ant, falsely and maliciously wrote, printed and

published in his said newspaper, the *Hongkong*

Telegraph, of the plaintiff and in relation to his

business of profession of journalist and busi-

ness manager, and conducting by him thereof

the following:

"Who may be asked is the mighty profes-

sional authority of the *China Mail*? We answer,

a person named Bulgin," (meaning thereby the

plaintiff James Bulgin), "whose journalistic ex-

periences prior to coming to China were confined

to Police Court reporting for a low class paper

called the *Clerkenwell News* (meaning thereby

before coming to China as Editor of the *China*

Mail stored in the said James Bulgin had

had no experience in any editorial capacity and

was not qualified to take the Editorship of a

respectable newspaper and was a man of low

character and vulgar associations." "This genius,"

after proving an utter failure on the *China*

Mail (meaning thereby to be understood thereby that he

said James Bulgin had been formerly connected

with the *China Mail* newspaper and had been

unable to perform the duties required of him in

connection therewith) "succeeded in finding

Shanghai and Yokohama with equally indifferent results."

And again:

"Mr. Bulgin (meaning thereby the plaintiff)

is at present editing the 'Scissors and Paste

Brush for the Fish-Wrappers' (meaning thereby

the said *China Mail* newspaper) during the

temporary absence of Mr. Murray Bain and he

would be wise to confine himself to the use of

these necessary adjuncts of journalistic success

meaning thereby that he said James Bulgin

was unable to perform his duties as editor of the

said newspaper, the *China Mail*, and to write

leading or other articles for the columns thereof

and was entirely dependent on the extracts from

other papers to fill up the columns of the *China*

Mail.

And lastly, there cannot be the slightest

justification for the sneering impertinence of a

shallow, pated puppy (meaning thereby the

plaintiff James Bulgin) whose cheek it is his strongest

point."

The Hongkong Telegraph.



No. 433.

TUESDAY, JUNE 19, 1883.

SIX DOLLARS PER QUARTER.

For Sale.

ECONOMY IN GAS.

SUGG'S FLAT FLAME BURNERS GIVE A SILENT WHITE FLAME AND EFFECT AN ECONOMY IN GAS OF 30 per cent.

they can be readily attached to ordinary Gasaliers and Brackets.

SUGG'S NEWEST BURNERS with Artistic shades for DRAWING ROOM and DINING ROOM.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Agents for Hongkong.

ARTISTIC PORCELAIN MENU STANDS

HAND-ETCHED MENU AND NAME CARDS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

DEVON'S NONPAREIL KEROSENE, 150 Degrees fire test, a perfectly safe Oil.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1883. [340]

Insurances.

YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000.00
PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000.00
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 318,235.56

TOTAL CAPITAL AND ACCUMULATIONS.....Tls. 968,235.56
March, 1883.

DIRECTORS.

F. D. HITCH, Esq., Chairman.

C. LUCAS, Esq. W. MEYER, Esq.

A. J. M. INVERARY, Esq. G. H. WHEELER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

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Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co., Bankers.

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POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for Interest on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually distributed among all Contributors of Business (whether Shareholders or not) in proportion to the premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 25th May, 1883. [83]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.)

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE, No. 4, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1883. [106]

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS for the NEW YORK BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1883.

RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SHIPPING.

Agents, **ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.**

Hongkong, 15th June, 1883. [470]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL TALS. 600,000. EQUAL. \$833,333.33.
RESERVE FUND.....\$70,858.27.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, Esq. LEE YAT LAD, Esq.

LO YOK MOON, Esq. CHU CHU NUNG, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 3 & 5, PRAYA WEST.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1882. [601]

NATIONAL MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned as AGENTS for the above are prepared to accept RISKS on MERCHANDISE BY STEAMERS AND SAILING VESSELS from Hongkong, China, and Japan to all parts of the world.

For further information apply to

ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1883. [393]

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

HAVE this day Established myself as

MERCHANT & COMMISSION AGENT at this Port under the name of **PO SHUN**.

YANG HONG 行洋順保

CHEONG GUAN SANG.

CHON YUNE STREET, 街海魯

Canton, 1st June, 1883. [427]

Auctions.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION

MILLINERY, DRAPERY, &c., &c., &c.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Messrs. SAYLE & Co., to Sell by Public Auction,

TO-MORROW,

the 20th June, 1883, at Two O'CLOCK P.M., and following days at their former premises (Crosby's Stores, Queen's Road).

THEIR SURPLUS STOCK OF MILLINERY, DRAPERY, HOSIERY, FURNISHING, AND OUTFITTING DEPARTMENTS,

Comprising—
LADIES' BOOTS & SHOES, MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, BUTTONS, COSTUMES, Remnants of Dress Materials, FLANNEL, PRINTS, &c.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS and SHOES, HOSIERY, Longcloth Materials for Suits, HATS, HIRTS, COLLARS, &c., &c.

Pieces of CRETONNE, CHINTZES, CARPETS, OIL CLOTH, MIRRORS, &c., &c.

The Goods will be on view on and after TUESDAY NEXT.

TERMS OF SALE—As customary.

G. R. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1883. [473]

PUBLIC AUCTION

OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

IN JERVOIS STREET.

TO be Sold Pursuant to a Decree of the Supreme Court of Hongkong Original Jurisdiction in a Suit FONG KUNG PO v. WONG HING PO and KWOK IN KAI, No. 135 of 1882, by Mr. J. M. GUEDES on the Premises, on

FRIDAY,

the 22nd day of June, 1883, at 3 P.M., ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND Registered in the Land Office as Sub-section No. 1 of Section A of MARINE LOT No. 19, measuring on the North 14 feet 9 inches on the South 14 feet 9 inches on the East side 6 feet and 3 inches and on the West side 6 feet and 3 inches. Held for 999 years from the 10 day of September, 1855.

Appointed Crown Rent \$1.12. Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be had gratis from

Messrs. SHARP, TOLLER, & JOHNSON, Supreme Court House Hongkong, Solicitors,

or from J. M. GUEDES, Auctioneer, (Signed) E. J. ACKROYD, Registrar.

Dated this 14th day of June, 1883. [474]

To be Let.

TO LET.

FOR ONE YEAR from June next, the New BUNGALOW at the BAK on R. B. Lot 23, now roofed in and nearly completed, the property of Mr. J. ENSTON SQUIER.

For all information, apply to

BIRD & PALMER.

Queen's Road, Hongkong, 19th April, 1883. [307]

TO LET.

NO. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET. No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, lately occupied by PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, 10th April, 1883. [7]

TO LET.

A TWO STOREY HOUSE (6 Rooms) with GARDEN, in Mosque Junction. The above has Gas and Water laid on, and immediate possession can be had.

For Particulars apply to

D. NOWROJEE,

Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, 6th April, 1883. [18]

TO LET.

A GROUND FLOOR at No. 8, OLD BAILEY STREET.

Apply on

THE PREMISES.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1883. [447]

TO BE LET.

(WITH POSSESSION FROM THE 1ST JULY NEXT.)

FIVE COMMODIOUS and well VENTILATED ROOMS suitable for OFFICES or a FAMILY DWELLING HOUSE at No. 24, Praya Central, corner of Praya Street.

Apply to

F. VINCENOT,

8, Peel Street, Hongkong, 8th June, 1883. [450]

MR. MOORE begs to recommend his GOGO SHAMPOO WASH to the public as unrivalled by any preparation ever produced for promoting the growth of the hair. The basis of this compound is made of soap root; the natives of the Philippine Islands never use anything else for washing their hair; they are never found bald, and it is quite common to see the females with hair from 5 to 6 feet long. By constantly using this Shampoo Wash as directed, you will NEVER BE BALD.

The proprietor offers the Wash to the public entirely confident that by its restorative properties it will without fail arrest decaying hair. It completely eradicates scurf, dandruff, and cures all diseases of the scalp. It does not contain any poisonous drugs. By its cooling properties it allays the itching and fever of the scalp, which is the great cause of people losing their hair.

Mr. Moore has succeeded in being able to put this wash up in bottles without allowing it to ferment, and he will guarantee it to keep any length of time in any climate.

FOR SALE ONLY BY MOORE & Co.,

VARNEY STORE, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 25th January, 1882. [321]

Intimations.

W. BREWER.

HAS JUST RECEIVED.

MEERSCHAUM CIGAR AND CIGARETTE HOLDERS. NEW CIGARETTES AND TOBACCOS.

CHEAP ACCOUNT BOOKS in Great Variety. FASHIONABLE FANCY STATIONERY IN BOXES; Very Cheap. THIN OVERLAND BOOK, LETTER, AND NOTE PAPERS AND ENVELOPES, at a Cheaper Rate than can be laid down from London. LETTER BOOKS, WATER WELLS, RULERS, AND COMMERCIAL REQUISITES, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

NEW BOOKS.

A Quantity of FRANKLIN SQUARE AND SEASIDE LIBRARIES.

WALSH'S MODERN SPORTSMAN'S GUN AND RIFLE. WHO'S WHO?

STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK. GILDER'S ICE PACK AND TUNDRA.

LAWN TENNIS SETS. SQUEEZER PLAYING CARDS AND CRICKET. MARKERS.

SULLIVAN'S NEW OPERA "IOLANTHE." BEZIQUE.

W. BREWER, QUEEN'S ROAD. [703]

Hongkong, 19th June, 1883.

SAYLE & CO.'S SHOWROOMS.

SAYLE & CO.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

EX S.S. "GLENCOE."

WHITE DRESS MATERIALS.

CREAM DRESS MATERIALS.

NUNS VEILINGS in every Color.

SUMMER BEIGES in every Color.

GALATEAS for Boys' Washing Suits.

WHITE INDIA MUSLINS.

MULL CORD MUSLINS.

WHITE VICTORIA LAUNES.

BLACK and COLORED SUNSHADES.

LADIES' PATENT LEATHER SHUDDERS.

LADIES' & CHILDREN'S BOOTS & SHOES.

EX S.S. "GLENOCLE."

New Patterns in POMPADOOR SATEENS.

Plain Colored SATEENS in every Shade.

FRENCH PERCALES in every Pattern.

Specialities in ZEPHYR CHECKS.

CANVAS CORSETS for Summer Wear.

SUMMER PAJAMAH FLANNELS.

Novelties in LADIES' SILK UMBRELLAS.

Trimmed & Untrimmed HATS & BONNETS.

A Choice Selection of FLOWERS.

OSTRICH TIPS & FLATS in Light Colours.

INKSTANDS in Great Variety.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

SAYLE & CO.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG. [249]

Hongkong, 4th April, 1883.

KELLY & WALSH

HAVE JUST ESTABLISHED ON THEIR PREMISES AT THE REAR OF THE STORE,

A LARGE PRINTING AND BOOK-BINDING OFFICE.

THE PLANT is quite new, the machinery being of the best and most recent construction, and the type, which has been selected with the greatest care, includes not only all the Standard Fonts, but an immense variety of styles in FANCY LETTERS and ORNAMENTATION.

UNDER this head, we are prepared to execute Quickly and Cheaply all kinds of Book-Work, Commercial Reports and Circulars, Bills of Lading, Shipping, Invoice, and Memorandum Forms, Letter Headings, Annual Statements and Reports, Telegraph Code, Price Lists, Forms of Bills of Exchange, Receipts, Delivery and Godown Orders, &c., &c. We invite the fullest comparison of our Prices with those of other houses, whether in Hongkong or at Home.

FANCY PRINTING. We intend to make a specialty of this class of work. Having a most extensive and varied assortment of Fancy Type, which will be maintained at the highest possible Standard of excellence, by the addition of the newest designs immediately they are issued from the leading English and American Foundries, we are in a position to produce first class work, and feel confident that our efforts in this direction will give satisfaction.

GOLD, SILVER AND COLOUR PRINTING. WILL RECEIVE PARTICULAR ATTENTION.

MENUS, BALL PROGRAMMES, INVITATIONS, VISITING CARDS, WEDDING, AT HOME, AND LAWN TENNIS CARDS.

BOOK-BINDING. BOOKS carefully bound in Morocco, Russia, Cloth, or in any required style. Music bound in limp leather or cloth, and finished in the best style of workmanship.

ACCOUNT BOOK MANUFACTURERS. Papers, ruled and printed to any Pattern, however intricate, and strongly bound. Machine Ruling.

CHIT BOOKS of all kinds for Ladies, for Gentlemen, for Business, and for Official use. ALL CHIT BOOKS purchased from our stock will be lettered free of charge.

The office is under experienced European management and subject to our constant personal supervision. Our prices will be found as reasonable as is consistent with sound workmanship and good material.

The Machinery at our command will enable us to undertake work of the cheapest kind, competing in this respect with the Chinese. We shall at all times be glad to furnish Estimates.

KELLY & WALSH—HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 5th June, 1883. [560]

"NOVELTY STORE."

MARINE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD.

JUST RECEIVED.

A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF MALTESE LACE AND SILVER FILIGREE WORK, COMPRISING—

White and Black Silk Trimming Lace. Cotton Trimming Lace. Silk Handkerchief Border. Silk Circular and Square L'oyleys. and Black Silk Filigree. Silk Parasol Cover. Silk Veil and Scarf. Silk Collar and Cuffs. Silk Collar Bright Pendant. Silk Collar Bright Pointed. Cotton Collar Bright Pointed. and Black Silk Necktie. Silk Mittens.

Silver Filigree Pendant, St. John's Cross & Crown. Earrings to match the above. Fancy Pendant. Plain Chain Necklet. Fancy Locket. Fancy Bracelet. Brooch (Love Knot). (Marguerite). (Shell). (Circular). (Fan). (Lily). Earrings to match the above.

AN INSPECTION IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED. ANY OF THE ABOVE ORDERED THROUGH THIS "STORE" WILL BE CHARGED FOR AT COST PRICE.

Hongkong, 11th June, 1883.

S. MEYERS, MANAGER.

[28]

GUEDES & CO. PRINTERS, STATIONERS, AND BOOKBINDERS.

D'AGUIAR STREET. EVERY KIND OF WORK EXECUTED WITH ACCURACY, NEATNESS, AND DESPATCH AT VERY MODERATE TERMS.

SELECTED MATERIALS FOR MARKET REPORTS. Book-binding and ruling in every style executed at low rates. Workmanship Guaranteed.

Hongkong, 23rd August, 1882. [4]

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.

CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND CLOCK-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, AND OPTICIANS.

CHARTS AND BOOKS. NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SOLE AGENTS for Louis Audemars' Watches; awarded the highest Prizes at every Exhibition; and CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE GLASSES, AND STYLOGLASSES.

No. 38, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [478]

Mails.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship

"CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO," will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama on TUESDAY, the 26th inst., at THREE P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, and Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Georgetown, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

RETURN PASSAGES.—Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within six months, will be allowed a discount of 20 per cent. from Return Fare; if re-embarking within one year, an allowance of 10 per cent. will be made from Return Fare. Pre-Paid Return Passage Orders, available for one year, will be issued at a Discount of 25 per cent. from Return Fare. These allowances do not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 15th inst. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

F. E. FOSTER, Agent.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1883. [1]

Intimations.

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED on the 25th to the 30th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

J. BRADLEE SMITH, Secretary.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1883. [481]

HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOK of this Company will be CLOSED from the 18th instant, until the 2nd